

The Journal and Courier

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Notice.

We cannot accept anonymous or return rejected communications. In all cases the name of the writer will be required, not for publication, but as a guarantee of faith.

Mortuary tables show that the average duration of the life of women in European countries is something less than that of men. Notwithstanding this fact, of the list of centenarians collected by the British association, a fraction over two-thirds were women.

Here is a curious state of facts revealed in a New York court record: A man who testifies in court that he made a fortune from the manufacture of religious tracts is suing another in court for diverting a portion of it, with which they were to speculate in whiskey on joint account.

New Zealand has invented a unique method of lessening intemperance. It proposes to pass a law to the effect that any person convicted of being an habitual drunkard shall be photographed at his own expense and a copy be supplied to every saloon keeper in the district. The dealer supplying liquor to such person is to be fined.

The cotton manufacturing industry is making rapid progress. The amount of capital invested in the fifty-nine mills is upward of \$30,000,000, and there are above 800,000 spindles in operation. By the census of 1890 the city of Fall River had about \$33,000,000 invested in its mills, but the number of spindles in the latter place is now estimated at 2,500,000.

Hereafter people will not have to wait until they die to wear woolen clothes. United States Consul Morris at Ghent, Belgium, reports to the State department the invention of an artificial cotton made from wood pulp, the product being much cheaper than natural cotton and possessing most of its properties. The pulp is changed into cellulose and spun and woven into cloth, which can be readily dyed and finished into a very handsome fabric.

The American Association of Educators of Colored Youth propose to hold their next annual meeting in London, and have accordingly planned for an excursion to Europe to cover forty-five days next summer, at an expense of \$200 each, hoping to visit London, Glasgow, Antwerp, Paris and Rome, and with the purpose also of acquainting the European public with the educational, moral and material progress made by the American negroes since the emancipation.

It was twenty years ago that natural gas began to be used in the Pittsburgh iron district, and the first rolling mill to resort to the new fuel has been the last to abandon it. The gas no longer figures to any extent in manufacturing in western Pennsylvania. Joseph D. Weeks has made for the United States geological survey an estimate of the value of the coal displaced by natural gas, and taking this as a measure of the consumption of gas it is found that by 1885 \$4,500,000 worth was used in Pennsylvania, and consumption steadily increased until 1888 when the maximum of \$19,282,375 was reached. Since then the decline has been as rapid as the advance. The largest consumption of natural gas in Ohio was seen in 1889 when it measured \$5,215,000 in value and in 1893 it had fallen to \$1,510,000. Indiana is now the center of the natural gas flow, the amount consumed there having risen from \$300,000 in 1886 to \$5,718,000 in 1893.

The English are objecting against the "filled cheese" that is sent to their country by enterprising people in this country. It is made of skimmed milk and hard and can hardly be distinguished from the genuine article even by experts. They look alike and have the same taste and the same penetrating and pungent odor. Their interior formation is similarly cellular. Good merchantable cheese cannot be made for less than 10 or 12 cents a pound; the cost of the imitation is trifling, and its manufacture and sale constitute a grave and serious commercial fraud. Most of the American stuff comes from the great creameries of Illinois and Wisconsin. The export trade in this commodity has suffered greatly since its adulteration has been discovered, and the home and foreign produce exchanges, London, have issued an interdictory receipt against it which will be enforced in the British market as far as it is found possible. Canada

ships to England two million, and the United States heretofore a million and a half boxes annually, only the product of the latter being found fault with.

SOME LADIES.

When a woman wants it understood that she is a lady she sometimes takes rather violent measures to make it understood. Mr. J. C. Weese, a Pennsylvania man, has had it very thoroughly explained to him that the women of Virginia are ladies. He was visiting Alexandria, and he allowed himself to publicly make some remarks derogatory to the character of Virginia women. Harry Hines, of Alexandria, thereupon thrashed Mr. Weese vigorously. Mr. Weese caused Mr. Hines to be arrested on the charge of assault. Mr. Hines was tried and acquitted. So far all was well, but certain ladies of Alexandria felt that not enough had yet been done to fully vindicate the good name of the ladies of Virginia. So when the assessor left the court room "he had to pass through a double line of ladies, all armed with rawhides, who beat him so unmercifully that the aid of a physician had to be called in."

Of course nobody but Mr. Weese would have needed this explanation. He needed it and got it. He now knows that he was mistaken when he intimated that all the women of Virginia were not ladies. Rawhides, wielded by real ladies, are very effective correctors of opinion.

A NEW CRUSADE.

The Salvation Army has undoubtedly done a good work among the poor and the lowly. It has made much noise, and its methods have shocked those who like to see religion quietly and smoothly pushed. But it has "saved" many who were greatly in need of salvation, and it has been tolerated by some refined religionists on account of the good it has done. Now Commander Ballington Booth announces that his army, encouraged by its success in fighting the slum devil, is about to attack the fashionable and pious devil. He believes that the rich have souls to be saved, as well as the very poor; that the population of the infernal regions is recruited from the cushioned pews of the fashionable churches, as well as from the dens and dance houses of the slums, and that "the better classes" would be as happy in Heaven as anybody. And if he is correctly reported he has asked a very interesting question, as follows: "What a Paul could any police inspector, fire commissioner, judge, lawyer, statesman or preacher become if he would only accept Jesus Christ as his Saviour, and bathe in the heavenly light?" Is it possible that Brother Booth thinks preachers are in need of conversion?

Success to the new plan of the Salvation Army. There is room for all in Heaven, and the Society of the glorious place is good enough for anybody, even the most rich and fashionable of earth.

A GENEROUS CHINESE GENERAL.

There are some things about the Chinese way of carrying on war that are funny enough to make even a member of the Universal Peace society laugh. For instance, when the Japanese forces were advancing upon Shan-hai-kuan the Chinese General Wu Ta Cheng thought he would reason with them. So he took his pen in hand and wrote a proclamation in which he presented some arguments for the consideration of the Japanese forces. He informed them that after having perfected fifty battalions of Hunan troops at Shan-hai-kuan for the last three months, and given his men thorough drills and armed them with magazine rifles, he was now ready to proceed forth on his way to meet the enemy, and that it was certain that within two months decisive battles would be fought. But how, he asked, "can you Japanese, exhausted by disease and cold, stand up against my fresh troops? You Japanese have young wives and children at home who are weeping and longing for your safe return; you are but the tools of Otori; you have been forced by conscription to make your bodies receptacles of our bullets. When you are victorious your generals get all the praise and honor; if you get defeated they escape while you common soldiers suffer." This was an ingenious and skillful layout of the situation and was well calculated to make the Japanese soldiers pause and reflect. However, in case it didn't have that effect upon them, and in case they were determined to rush on to certain defeat General Wu Ta Cheng was willing to give them a chance to save their lives. He thus revealed his generosity of his great nature: I am, however, also of a charitable state of mind, and I cannot bear to see you going to destruction before my fresh battalions, in this severe cold, through no fault of your own. Hence, I hereby give you Japanese soldiers notice. If you should be defeated and have no place to run away to, wherever you should see my signal-boards bearing the words "Surrender and avoid death," you may at once present yourselves to the officers in charge, who are also delegated to the duty on account of their reputation for charity and justice. You must then throw down your arms and prostrate yourselves before the signal. You will then be received into our encampments and given two meals a day and exactly the same treatment as our own people. You will not be put to hard labor, and when peace is restored, you will be sent back in steamers to your homes to meet your wives and sons once more.

And then the inconsiderate Japanese kept on advancing and General Wu and his brave soldiers ran away without firing a shot, being unwilling, we suppose, to kill the foolish Japanese.

FASHION NOTES.

Hats and the Hair Under Them.

Hats these days are enough to make women wonder how they ever could have worn great wide brimmed things, pushed off the face to show a tangled clump of bang. It almost seems as if it never could have been done, and at any rate it isn't now. All hats are either decorously straight on the head, or else the headdress is set so far back that the intent to expose a glossy gleam of locks and an ivory glint of part is manifest. Showy hats of eccentric form are plentiful and the one of this picture is rather bold, but the average of complexity. Of brown straw and pleated brown chiffon, its low crown shows an upright velvet puffing to which the triple brim, two parts of straw and a center one of chiffon is attached. All three brims are waved becomingly, and the garniture consists of two ostrich tips on the right



side. This shape is serviceable for all around use. For wear with travelling gowns many very pretty soft crowned hats are shown.

Since women have striven in all ways to emphasize the breadth of the head and its level top, it is odd that the fashion of doing the hair popular some years ago and known as the Dutch coil is only just being reintroduced. In this the hair is divided into two streams that cross each other at the back of the head, each strand coiling in a soft loop that touches the back of the ear and lies narrowly between the nape of the neck and the horizontal line that might be drawn at the back of the head from ear tip to ear tip. This headdress is becoming to many women and adapts itself much more harmoniously to the prevailing bonnet than does the top-hat handle psyche. The woman whose head stands suddenly at the back of the crown will find that this way of doing the hair allows her to conceal the defect, and the top of her coil will support the little band of her bonnet most comfortably. FLORETTE.

AFTER.

It is awful to see some people try to laugh when they are not amused.—Athenian Globe.

"Harry, what are you doing? Playing horse? Don't you know it's Sunday?" "Yes, ma; this is a Sunday sacred horse trot."—New York Recorder.

First Motorman—What luck on your trip? Second Motorman—Got a dog and just missed an old woman at Tenth and Morgan by the skin of her heel.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Hoax—How much are these bananas? Fruit Vendor—Two cents da piece, fifty cents da dozen. Hoax—Three cents a piece and fifty cents a dozen? I suppose that's an Italian count, isn't it?—Philadelphia Record.

Absent-minded Professor (who has been snowballed by naughty boys on the hill-side)—I must send a communication to the Academy regarding the phenomenally large snow-flakes this winter.—Fliegende Blätter.

Customer—I know that the service here is quicker than at other places; but the portions are certainly only half the size. Waiter—The same thing, sir. Remember that "he gives twice who gives quickly."—Harlem Life.

Doctor—If you have writer's cramp you will simply have to give your hand a rest. Learn to write with the other one if you can. Caller—It isn't my hand, doctor. It's my jaw. I dictate all my stuff.—Chicago Tribune.

Parvenu Hostess (to stable-boy, attired as waiter for the occasion of a dinner party)—Do you do you not fill Mr. De Glutone's glass? James—Lor, ma'am, what's the use? He empties it as fast as I fill it.—Tit-Bits.

"Do you think that marriage is a failure, Mr. Askin?" said Miss Elder, to a young man whom she knew to be engaged. "I haven't got that far yet," was the frank reply, "but I'm pretty well convinced that courtship is bankrupt."—Life.

Horrible Dream—Caesar's Wife—You seem ill at ease, my lord. What vexes you?

Caesar—I dreamed last night, Cornelia, that the American papers, 1,900 years from now, after they had got tired of Napoleon Bonaparte, began printing a lot of fake stories about me.—Chicago Tribune.

"Oh, where are my trousers?" in anguish he cried.

"My new pantaloons, I believe they are gone."

"Oh, no, they're not stolen," his children replied.

"Dear ma has gone out on her wheel with 'em on."—New York Press.

A Scotch elder was asked how the kirk was getting along. He answered—Aw, we have 400 members, then we had a division and there were only 200 left; then a disruption, and only 10 of us were left; then we had a heresy trial, and now only me and Brother Duncan are left, and I have great doubts of Duncan's orthodoxy.—Boston Traveller.

House Decoration and Fancy-Work. (From Harper's Bazar.) Going from house to house in New York—and undoubtedly it is the case in all large cities—in response to the great number of tea and reception cards that every day's mail brings, the woman of

society sees much to imitate, as well as much to avoid, in the infinite variety of table decorations. It is only a small table, of course, that is prepared on these semi-formal occasions, but it is daintily arranged to tempt the caller who drops in between four and seven in response to her card of invitation; but each hostess strives for originality, or, despairing of that, aims at decided and formal conventionalism. In the latter case a caterer generally has charge of everything; and in the place of embroidery, lace, and linen, the centre and corners of the table are occupied by large salvers of silver and plaques of looking-glass. Where the arrangements, on the contrary, are all an effort of the mistress' own taste, there is sometimes less splendor, but always more originality. At the setting of one table of the latter class, green and white are adhered to with very pleasing effect. The table was oblong, with square corners, and covered with Nile-green surah satin, pushed into regular furrows or billows. Over the satin fresh fern leaves were laid down at random. The edge of the Nile-green cover was decorated with Breton lace, which lay on the polished table without falling over the edge. The centre-piece was a square of bolting-cloth with a painted border of white jonquills cut out on the edge, and connected by a wavy line of gale green ribbon, also painted on the cloth. A cut-glass bowl resting on the centre of the bolting cloth square held, I am sorry to say, envied by beautiful ferns, a bunch of green carnations, whose strange artificiality was almost an antithesis to the fresh spring-like beauty of the table. The coloring was represented in nearly all the more substantial parts of the table setting. The china plates in convenient piles were white with a narrow green edge. The sandwiches were made of thin bread and butter, rolled into tender tubes, with a celery leaf projecting from each end, thereby giving color and indexing the filling, which was a mayonnaise of finely chopped celery. The small fancy cakes to eat with the tea were frosted with green. The bonbons were all green and white; and the punch was obscured, except as seen through the sides of the huge cut-glass bowl, by its floating freight of white rose petals and fresh sorrel leaves. In the open fields of this rigid time one does not find the tender tref of sorrel in March, but even the weeds that properly belong to spring are given to us for a consideration by the fin de siècle florists.

Signs of Peace in Asia.

(From Harper's Weekly.)

To judge by the belief of the best-informed persons, Japan is likely to prove both revengeful and greedy when she declares the terms upon which she will cease hostilities against China. It is said that she meant at the outset to demand Korea as part of her price for peace, but that Russia has declared that Korea shall be independent as the outcome of this war. Russia may, later on, remind Korea that she is independent because of Russia's interference, and that an acceptable return for this friendship would be the cession of the port of Chemulpo, and a strip of land to the northward of it for a route for the Russian transcontinental railway, which is now planned to terminate at Vladivostok, a port that is frozen up during half of each year. Therefore it is said that Japan will command the independence of Korea and the cession of the powerful fortified harbor and settlement of Port Arthur—so that Japan may command Korea on both sides and insure her independence. In view of Russia's objection to her annexation to Korea, Japan will demand the gift of the great rich and lovely island of Formosa, which she covets for its value, and because it is naturally a part of the chain of islands that composes Japan. She will demand the opening of several more Chinese ports to the commerce of the world, in order to establish her merchants in

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from FELIX POTIN, are the best thing of their kind made.

Unlike Sugar Wafers (which contain just a suspicion of flavoring), they are made with real fruit—you can see it and taste it.

Flavors: Cherry, 35c tin. Strawberry, 35c tin. Raspberry, 35c tin.

Fresh importation opened today.

Edw. E. Hall & Son
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We are now showing our **FOUR HUNDRED** Patterns in Cheviot, Oxford and Madras Cloths, of Exclusive designs, for

Ladies' Custom Waists.

Sample garments now shown in our windows.

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them ahead of all competitors for the trade that will develop there. Finally she will ask for a good round sum of money. The war will cost her, perhaps, \$150,000,000. She will want a money profit on the investment—\$20,000,000 is the sum often mentioned in the surmises that have been published. No one can say what will be the result of these extraordinary demands. It is thought that Russia will not permit the establishment of a Japanese force at Port Arthur, and that England will not permit Japan to acquire Formosa. If these beliefs are well founded, the enormous possibilities of egotistic persistence on the part of Japan can be seen by the reader. They are terrible and complicated. They renew the earliest fears that were aroused when the fighting began in Korea last August, at which time it was said that possibly the long-delayed struggle of the European armed camps would be begun in Asia.

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In order to make room for our spring purchases.

Now is the Time to Buy.

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CHAS. H. BROMLEY,
MAKER of Violins, Double Basses, etc., New and Old Violins for sale. Repairing a specialty. Bows repaired. Instruction given on the Violin. Terms moderate.
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NO JOB BARRED.
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Isn't that practical? Suppose you see and hear us by calling.

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We are now showing our **FOUR HUNDRED** Patterns in Cheviot, Oxford and Madras Cloths, of Exclusive designs, for

Ladies' Custom Waists.

Sample garments now shown in our windows.

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will be distributed here on our Spring Opening Days—Wednesday and evening and Thursday. The centre of attraction will be

Millinery and Spring Wraps

but the profits may be gathered throughout both the East and West Stores.

These Low Prices are Made for Two Days Only!

Amid the fascinations of the Cloak Room, examine these Performed Cloth Capes, silk lined, black, tan and brown—Opening Days' price, \$4.98. \$7.50 value.

Black Serge Skirts, lined throughout, 4-4 yds. full. Worth \$5. \$3.50.
West Store, Second Floor, Front

Lace

Oriental beauties, 9 to 12 in. wide, 25c yd. Silk Chiffon, all colors, 47c yd.

Ribbons!

All Silk Moire, 3c yd. All Silk, Satin and Gros Grain, 2 in. wide, 10c yd. West Store, Main Floor

Silks and Dress Goods!

Rich Easter Dress Goods!

As good as they are beautiful.

Henrietta, 89c yd.
It's a \$1.25 yard value.

24-inch Satin finish Black Gros Grain Silk, 79c yd.
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It's a \$1.25 yard value.

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Brass and Tea Kettles.

Heavy metal with extra gusher, \$1.79

Rogers' Silver Spoons, half doz., 75c

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Rich Quadruple Plate Butter Dish, \$3.46 value, \$1.98

Four-piece Glass Sets, Sugar Bowl, Creamer Spoon Holder and Butter Dish, all for 29c

Silver plated Napkin Rings, 9c

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50 dozen Ladies' Kid Gloves, four large pearl buttons, silk embroidered backs, street shades, 79c

For instance, exquisite Lamp, silk shades, \$7 value, \$3.68. The trimming on our shades is not cheap lace—your eyes will prove it.

Never sold for less than \$1.35 a pair.

Bargain Table, West Store